# GOTHAM'S WHITE SLAVES.

THE BOTCOTT AGAINST MRS. M'NAMARA EXTENDED.

Mer Landlerd Turns her Out of the Mouse, Although She has Been a Good Tenant for Three Years—A Week's Notice to Go —A Heartless and Causeless Eyiction. The boycott against Maria McNamara, the sewing woman of 526 East Fourteenth street, has been carried one step further. She told a Sun reporter what wages she was paid by Mrs. Cush of 507 East Sixteenth street, for whom she had worked for years, and was deprived of work by Mrs. Cush and refused work by all the slop shop keepers in the neighborhood, being thus consigned, with her dying husband and

four small children, to starvation, unless she sould beg the means of livelihood from charitable people. This abominable boycott failed, because the facts were printed in THE SUN, and Mrs. McNamara quickly had work. Now Mrs. McNamara and her husband and children, after having for three years faithfully paid the high rent of \$6.50 a month for two miserable rooms at the top of a tenement, is to be evicted, turned into the street on a week's notice, at the beginning of winter,

and that not for any non-payment of rent it seems, but simply at the will of the landlord. This is the notice that has been served upon the McNamars family:

the McNamars family:

"Ye Mr. McNamars I franch:
Flease to take notice that the landlerd of the premises hereisafter mentioned elects to terminate your tenancy of the said premises designated and described as follows: The frost rooms on the top fleor west side in house and premises knewn as 500 Hast Fourteenth street in the fleventeenth ward, said premises being situated in the Fourth Judicial district in the city of New York, and that unless you remove therefrom on the lat day of December, A. D. 1887, that being the day on which your term expires, I will commence summary proceedings under the statute to remove you therefrom, this notice being given is pursuance of the requirements of an act antitled "An act is relation to summary proceedings to remove monthly tenants in the city of New York for holding over," passed June 8, 1862.

Dated New York, Nev. 20, 1862.

Monte Levench, Landlerd, And Housekille, Agent.

Moritz Leipziger deals in trimmings at 144

Moritz Leipzing death in miniming at its action of the color of the co

the truth of it in vindication of an honest woman."

At the time a Sun reporter first visited Mrs. McNamara and obtained from her the statement, which is not contradicted, that she was being paid 30 cents a dozen for drawers which Mrs. Cash subsequently told a reporter she would charge 75 cents a dozen for, Mrs. McNamara was only making up the garments which afterward had to go to other women to finish, and was not doing the whole work on them. a fact which collides with Mrs. Cush's atatement that the trouble was that the garments were not ready each Friday night.

Mrs. McNamara's present employers, who pay her four or five times as much per hour as she could earn making drawers at 30 cents a dezen, say that they are very well pleased with her work.

TRACT'S PLEA FOR MISS MORRIS. It is find Now that the Will Maye No Chance to Defend Herodic.

Nearly a fortnight ago Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy wrote a letter to J. C. Hendrix, President of Brooklyn's Board of Education. The latter turned it over to Mr. E. Miller, Chairman of the local committee of Public School 39, Brooklyn. No reply has been made to Gen. Tracy, either by Mr. Hendrix or Mr. Miller, and it is understood that none will be made. Mr. Miller. it is said, will move for the dismissal of Miss Morris, as principal of the second, at the next meeting of the Board of Education, and it is generally believed that the Board, following precedent, will sustain the Chairman, Miss Morris will have no opportunity to defend her-self, as, by the rules of the Board, a teacher may be removed without his or her knowledge or consent. There is a great deal of comment in circulation in Brooklyn of comment in circulation in Brooklyn over this matter, and taken in connection with a remark of one of the members of the Board to the effect that they (the Board "intended to put out all the old hens in the schools," and with the remark of another member that "it was decided some time ago to take all the places worth more than \$1,000 a year from women and give them to men," it has created some hostility toward the Board. It is said that a bill is to be drawn and presented to the next Legislature to put the public schools of Brooklyn in the hands of several paid officers or superintendents, and to do away with the present body. There are forty-five members in the present Board, all of whom serve without pay, and the charge is made that politics have too much to do with its management. Gen. Tracy's letter is as follows:

"Mr. Jucph & Hendria, President of the Board of Education."
"My Dran Sin: I have been applied to by

Gen. Tracy's letter is as follows:

"Mr. Joseph C. Hensers, President of the boars of Eucotion.

"My Dean Sin: I have been applied to by Miss Morris, Principal of Public School No. 39, in this city, to aid her in procuring a hearing before your Board or a committee thereof in the matter of her removal, now pending.

"Miss Morris has been principal of this school for thirteen years. She is a lady of great intelligence, of broad culture, of pure character, in the prime of life, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. She was never so able and so well qualified to discharge the duties of her high position as she is at the present moment. To raise now for the first time the question of her competency is to convict your predecessors in office of gross neglect of duty. The fact that she had always conducted her school in such manner as to win the commendation of the able and learned gentlemen who, during these thirteen years, have filled so acceptably the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in the city of Brooklyn, is conclusive upon the point of the competency. The cause for the removal, which lihear is being spoken in whispers, if it exists at all, which I greatly doubt, is one for which Miss Morris, it would also necessarily be a reason for removing all of the lady teachers now engaged in our public schools, except those having charge of the primary classes. Every head of a department would necessarily have to go for the same reason. Is your Board prepared to commit itself to a principle so revolutionary in the management of our public schools? I am unwilling to believe that the Board of Education of the city of Brooklyn is prepared to assume a position so in conflict with the highest intelligence of the present age.

"Woman is the most natural, and therefore the best instructor of young children. Everywhere this fact is being recognized, and woman's sphere as an educator of youth is being broadened and extended. To say that wome cannot do in Brooklyn what they are successfully doing in all other citi

#### . MARRIED BY TWO RITES.

An Apparent Misunderstanding which Ro-The authorities of the Catholic Church in this city are much exercised over a statement which appeared in several morning papers recently, but not in The Sun, that Mr. Henry S. Blake, a clerk in the banking house of Blake Bros. at 18 Wall street, and Miss Cora Flansgan, better known as Miss Cora Ellis of Me-Caull's Opera Company, were, by special dispensation from Archbishop Corrigan married arst in the Catholic Church and afterward by an Episcopalian minister. The Catholic Church never grants dispensations of that kind, Father McCready, pastor of the Catholic Church of the Holy Cross in West Forty-second street, told a Sun reporter yesterday that the dispen-sation granted to Mr. Blake and Miss Flans-

told a Sun reporter yesterday that the dispensation granted to Mr. Blake and Miss Flansgan was of the usual kind, whereby the non-Catholic contracting party, in this instance Mr. Blake, expressly promises that in the solemnization of the marriage there shall be only the Catholic ceremony.

"Miss Flansgan was married to Mr. Blake by my assistant, the Rev. J. S. Raywood, on the afternoon of Nov. 19, "said Dr. McCready. "I understand that on that same evening a private marriage ceremony was also performed between them by the Rev. Dr. Mottet, an Episcopalian minister, and the pastor of the Churca of the Holy Communion in Sixth avenue. This does not invalidate the marriage, of course, but by her disobedience Mrs. Blake is, iso facto, an excommunicated person. The excommunication is, perhaps, only technical. It can be removed upon Mrs. Blake's asking her priest for absolution, and the priest can be empowered to grant the request by a petition on his part to the Archbishop for special faculties. I am happy to say that I believe the act of Mr. and Mrs. Blake was the result of thoughtlessness and not of willfulness, and that I believe that any penal ties which Mrs. Blake has incurred will be removed by proper submission on her own part. The second marriage was only performed, I believe, at the urgent solicitations of Mr. Blake's mother, who is an Eniscopalian. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Blake thought they were violating any promise, I dare say."

Mr. Blake said last night that under advice of counsel he declined to say anything about the matter.

## STEWART HOTEL RENTS.

Can Mr. Hilton Collect Them Pending the Suit to Remove Him!

Ex-Judge Hilton's lawyers are considering at present what the effect of Miss Rosalie But r's petition for the revocation of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart's will is upon his position as exec-utor. Section 2,650 of the Code of Civil Procedure is what causes the trouble. It is as follows:

IOHOWS:
After service upen him of a citation issued as prescribed in the last three sections the executor, or administrator with the will annexed, must suspend, until a decree is made upon the patition, all proceedings relating to the estate, oxcept for the recovery or preservation of property, the collection and payment of debts and such other acts as he is expressly allowed to perform by an order of the Surrogate, made upon notice to the petitioner.

to the petitioner.

It is a question whether Mr. Hilton can, under this provision, continue to collect rents from the hotels belonging to the estate and keep them running. They include the Metropolitan, the Colonnade, and the Park Avenue of this city, and the Grand Union of Saratoga. The question is said to touch the Garden Uity property. Ex-Attorney-General Leslie W. Russell, one of Mr. Hilton's counsel, admitted yesterday that the question was being considered. "We want to settle what Mr. Hilton's powers are now," he said, "so that it may not be said later that he exceeded his authority."

Ex-County Treasurer Burk Acquitted. GALVESTON, Nov. 26 .- Ex-County Treasurer W. J. Burk, who, while in office, defrauded the county out of \$36,000 in bonds and money and about three months ago returned from Australia, whither he had fied, and voluntarily surrendered himself to the San Francisco ausurrendered nimself to the San Francisco authorities, was tried here yesterday. Late last night the jury returnad a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. The ground of defence was that the prisoner was not responsible for his acts at the time the offence was committed. Burk, prior to his surrender in San Francisco, returned thirteen of the sixteen \$1,000 school bonds he carried away with him, still leaving a deficit of \$23,000 in the county's exchequer, which last night's verdict absolves him and his bondsmen from paying.

Let Women See the Blood on the Bargains TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN\_Sir: Please keep up your splendid articles about New York sewing women. The Charity Ofganization Solety touched a knotty point in the case in saying that the feminine fondness for bargains makes too many ladies forget at what a terrible cost too many ladies forget at what a terrible cost to other women many bargains are obtained. Will you not trace such bargains from the sewing women's hands right down to the very counters on which they are offered, so that in many cases women can fairly see their sinters' blood upon them? In this noble work The SUN magnificently emphasizes the inestimable value of an untrammelled press to which Mr. Daza alluded in his address to the County Democracy last evening. MISS ISABELLA A. BEECHER.

aching the Mystic Process of Mind Hoating in Plymouth Church. Miss Isabella A. Beecher, a granddaughter

of the Rev. Edward Rescher, and a niece of the late Henry Ward Bescher, is holding Bible meetings in the pariors of Plymouth Church, and her audience on Friday afternoon last numbered between thirty-five and forty women and two men. The lecturer reads' portions of the Bible, and then comments on the passages read. Her interpretations are clear, and she is an entertaining speaker. This latest debutante of the Beecher family is not more than 23 years old, a dark-eyed, slight, and self-possessed young woman. She wore at her lecture a slouch wool sombrero, guiltless of any trim-ming and simply creased through the centre of the crown. It gave to her face masculine look. Her features are small and clear cut. Miss Beecher came East from Chicago very recently for the purpose of practising healing and teaching the so-called Christian science. She has lived with her in-Christian science. She has lived with her invalid mother in that city all her life, spending some of her time in Boston, where for three winters she was a pupil of Mrs. Eddy, who is the head of one of the schools of healers. Brooklyn is a good field for this sort of practitioners and lecturers. Miss. Beecher teaches that thought is a force: that it can be vitalized by the will, and then it can be sent forth to do work. Patients are to think and will themselves inte a state of high bodily health. She declared that the error of a belief that there is substance in matter has stopped the demonstration of Christ in the world, and until people accepted the spiritual interpretation of his life and death they could not know and be the truth. The young lady went on to say that there was no life substance or intelligence in matter, and that it was this false belief which crucified Christ.

She said that when properly understood the faculties of man could be used for higher service than at present. Earth, she said, was an eternal expression of heaven, and if men and women would rule out all the evil of each faculty and use only the good in them they would be carried forward to a plane where the gifts of healing and prophecying would be as much a part of themselves as the sense of taste and of sight. Miss Beecher asked the women questions, and their interpretation of her readings of Scripture showed every plainly that they were all or nearly all conversant with the mind-cure teachings. She quoted St. Paul frequently as the teacher whose philosophy was of most value to students, because it was in advance of the accepted teachings of orthodoxy. valid mother in that city all her life, spending

phy was of most value to students, because it was in advance of the accepted teachings of orthodoxy.

Miss Beecher is assisted by Miss J. S. Reynolds, who will remain with her in Brooklyn to teach and heal. It is very possible that Miss Beecher will have a large following, not only because she is a Beecher and has got permission to use Plymouth Church, but for the reason that she is a clever woman. She has an uncommonly bright way of putting old facts and making practical illustrations.

As a proof that Brooklyn is a good field for this sort of thing it is said that one teacher in Greene avenue had a class of sixty last winter, and that her time will be fully taken up from now until next May. Another woman is said to have made upward of \$15,000 since she began work in Brooklyn a year and a half ago. She got \$500 a month out of one woman. The majority of the mind healers charge from \$100 to \$300 for a course of lessons ranging from twelve to twenty, and they have had classes of from ten to thirty members. Miss Beccher's advent will add to the interest in the subject. Her public instruction will be continued weekly.

### A MARD STORY.

Mary Zels Tells It About Mr. and Mrs Charles Mayer. Mary Zeis, aged 18, a pretty German girl

just six months in the country, appeared as complainant against Charles Mayer of 26 Eighth street, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charging him with assault, Mary's story is to the effect that she went to Mayer's house Thursday morning, in answer to a reply to an advertisement she had put in the New York Staats-Zeitung. Mayer told her that she would have a very comfortable position for \$12 a month. That afternoon about 5 o'clock she claims that Mayer came into the chamber in which she was fixing up the bed and assaulted her. Mayer's wife, she says, was in the chamber also, and told her says, was in the chamber also, and told her she was by no means the first girl to be treated so, and that she would have to submit, and that it would pay her to do so. She screamed and fought, however, and ran to her uncle's residence at 615 East Fifteenth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer claim that the girl went out with their child about 5 o'clock, returned with it, and then soon after came back, accompanied by her uncle and three other men, who demanded money in settlement of the affair. Mr. Mayer absolutely refused to treat with them, he claims, and he was soon after arrested.

with them, he claims, and he was soon after arrested.

A tall, rather hard-looking German girl by the name of Emma Koch said that she had been employed as a servant at Mayer's house, and that nothing had ever happened to her, mayer was held in \$500 bail for trial. Mrs. Louis Seltzer and Mrs. Magdalene Hums told a reporter that nearly a dozen girls had been ruined by the Mayers, and then kept two or three days at a time for the purpose of prostitution, and that Mrs. Mayer openly boasted of the fact.

HIS HONOR FINED HIS EX-HONOR.

Ten Dollars that the Little Judge Didn's

The examination in the breach of promise case of Susan Henry, 16 years old, of 359 West Thirty-sixth street, against Apollo V. Castellanos, 19 years of age, son of an ex-broker, residing at 336 West Thirty-fifth street, came to sudden stop yesterday at Jefferson Market.

Ex- Justice Morgan, who represented the defendant, asked Justice Duffy for the discharge of his client as there had been no evidence adduced to show that Castellanos was guilty. Before his Honor had time to make a reply, Counsellor Delaney, who appeared for the complain-

sellor Delaney, who appeared for the complainant, burst out with a declaration that Castellanos was guilty, and durning to ex-Judge Morgan, he exclaimed: "I never did think any Judge was capable of practising criminal law after he loft the bench." "What!" shouted ex-Judge Morgan, hoarsely, as he stepped toward Counsellor Delaney, You not only insuit me, but also the whole beach. I proclaim you a liar." "Stop!" shouted the little Judge, actually on the bench, in a stentorian voice. "Judge Morgan, I fine you \$10 for using such language before the Court," and then turning to Lawyor Delaney, he said, in an anary tone: "You have insulted every Judge on the beach. You are a little too vehement, too demonstrative in this case. I close this case now. I will not receive any more evidence. Both of you send me your briefs a week from Wednesday next, and I shall deside the case on its merits."

"Your Honor, I desire to tender the Court an apology," said Judge Morgan.

"It is accepted, Judge," politely replied Justice Duffy, "I remit your line."

English as She is Wrote in the Coroners' Office,

In 'the inquest yesterday into the case of George Binns, the blacksmith, late of 243 Monroe street, who on the 10th of October, while working on the elevated road at Thomas street and West Broadway, was struck by an engine and thrown to the street and killed, the following verdict was rendered:

"Mr. George Binns came to death by getting strucked from the elevated train on West Broadway, on October 10th-10:45 A. M.

"We blame the Elevated R. R. not have different signals to give their workingpeople sufficient time to retire are enough out of danger. There shall be a loud hearing signal be given a least one block from the spot where their employees are working and the people must be instructed especially to new hands how far they must go out of the way that they will not be catched by engine or cars." and West Broadway, was struck by an engine

## The Musicians' Boycott Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 .- The Court in General Term has refused to grant the motion for the discharge of James Callan, convicted in the Police Court of conspiracy in what is known as the musicians' boycott case. He was there sensenced, with others, to pay a fine of \$25 or be committed to jail for thirty days. A demand was made for a trial by jury and overruled, and the case proceeded to trial. All of the defendants appealed, and in order to have an early settlement of the question, Mr. Callan's surety surrendered him to the custody of the Marshal. Callan then sued out the writ of habeas corpus and gave bail for his appearance. Last Monday his counsel called up the case and moved his discharge, and the Court, without assigning reasons, refused the motion. Counsel for Mr. Callan will make an appeal to the United States Supreme Court and endeavor to secure an early hearing in the case. committed to jail for thirty days. A demand

Fell Into a Vessel of Hot Brine.

WARSAW, N. Y., Nov. 26 .- The unexplained and unusual darkness during the day of late has made salt lifting in the clouds of steam a somewhat hazardous calling. Wm. Morly, aged 20, and of splendid figure, made a misstep yesterday and plusged into the 160° brine, head first. He was scalded from head to foot, as lifters west nothing but trousers. He won't recover probably. SOME HOLIDAY FASHIONS.

HOW SOCIETY BELLES ARE TEARING DANCING GOWNS THIS YEAR.

The Newest Wrinkles in Colfures and in Bennets-Long, Short, and Medium Wraps -Fashions in Furs and Fancy Fabrics. The approach of the holidays brings out nore beautiful models of dancing frocks from day to day. Many lovely gauzy fabrics are dded to the list of evening dress material from week to week. The importations and production of allver and gold embroidered tulies and crepes, of gold and silver net laces and muslins, striped, barred, dotted, and flowared in tinsal, of imitation jewel and bend and tinsel decorated laces, embroideries, feathers, silk stockings, and ornaments were never so great as this season, and these goods, which have been held in reserve by our merchants, are now brought out as a holiday surprise for the lovers of pleasure along with the holiday goods proper that load the counters and tables in every department of our great retail stores. Some of these new evening stuffs look as if woven in fairy looms and embroidered and lecorated by fairy fingers. For none other



than fairies could have created those delicate traceries of cobwebs and feathery ferns and tuits of hair-like grasses genmed with dia-mond dew (crystal bends), or swarms of golden fireflies tangled in the silver chains of those delicate webs that the field spider throws over the grasses and leaves in a meadow in a night, what the rising sure phinagen the artistic delicate webs that the illid spider throws over the grasses and leaves in a meadow in a night, when the rising sun shines on the quivering dewdrops left under a warm summer night's cloudless sky. It certainly can be from nature alone that the artists who design these things draw their inspiration. They suggest the glories of a midsummer night's dream. There are all the colors of nature's own paint brush softened into moonlight radiance and brightened with the glories of the new-born day. Then when these filmy, glittering, glowing stuffs are made up into dancing gowns, fashfoned somewhat in the style shown in our outline pictures, but far more beautiful in effect than ever painting could convey, worn by young and pretty girls and women in the bloom of early womanhood, with all the accessories of jewels, high coliflures, flashing with diamonds, or ornaments that rival diamonds in their brilliancy, and flowers which, though artificial, have all the tender bloom, the color and perfume of real flowers, with gloves, shoes, and tinsel-embroidered stockings, all matching the colors and decorations of the dress, the beauty of the creation may faintly be imagined by the reader.

The dancing gown grows shorter rather than longer as the season advances, and there is more and more a tendency to make it full and undraped in the skirt, low and V-shaped in the neck, and sleeveless. But lace brotelies and epaulettes of rain fringes, and very long Suede gloves supply the place of sleeves. Debutantes, however, and brides wear their gowns high or half high in the neck and with half or three-quarter length sleeves, and debutantes, lowever, and brides wear their gowns high or half high in the neck and with half or three-quarter length sleeves, on debutantes, like brides, wear white, or creamy, or lover the Greek colifure and the categan loop in the

In spite of all the efforts made to revive the Greek coffure and the categan loop in the



COIFFURES BONNETS,

nape of the neck, the high coiffure in one or nother form is the ruling style for the season, t is quite a mistake, however, to suppose that here is not variety in this style. Look at the another form is the ruling style for the season. It is quite a mistake, however, to suppose that there is not variety in this style. Look at the three heads representing high confurers in our cut, and then bear in mind that these three only represent a few of the arrangements of that most beautiful adornment given by nature to the gentler sex, a full head of hair.

Nowadays no woman can compissin of a want of hair. The thin chevalure is no disadvantage, so wonderful is the art of the manufacture of hair goods and of hair dressian. The bang or short hair, in some form or another, falling on the forehead, remains the favorite arrangement for the front, while a few self short curls, dropping careless on the neek, is permitted to break the severe outline made by turning all the hair up from the name of the neek in a French twist or straight "combing up." The rule for ball or evening colifures is profuse decoration of lowels, fancy combs or hairpins, feathers, algrettes, flowers or ribbon. All this, however, must be high on one side or on the very crown of the head. High outerfiles of gauze, decorated with color and tinsel by artistic fingers, are favorite decorations for the coffure, for the corsage, and the shoulders, and the filmy fulness of the skirt is frequently rippled into slight loops with a butterfly for the anonarent agent, Michelet says that a woman ought to make herself up like a bouquet. Well, he would see his ideal woman any night in a New York baliroom this winter, for our girls look like real posies sprinkled over with dew, moonlight, sunlight, and dusky shadows, with butterfiles hovering over them, sipping their sweatness and inhalling that delicate perfame that always lingers in the hair and draperies of a well-dressed woman in a well-conceived, carefully thought out and conscientiously carried out ball toilet.

From ball toilets there is but a step to wraps, Those intended for evening wear, sorties de bal as the French call them, are made of stuffs in



keeping with the ball gown of the season, White is the favorite color for a sorti de bal and lovely white serges brocaded with large maccaroons of silver and gold are made up into long sleeveloss clonks for this purpose. The fronts of such wraps are loose, but the backs are made to define the flaure and curve out over the bustle. The limings are of bright red, pale blue, rose, yellow, or white sanin. One long, wide band of pure white or white and yellow tipped long Astrakhan or Casumere goat's wool runs from the back of the neck in a continuous line around the throat to the bottom of the cloak on each side like a long stole or boa. A mult to match accompanies this wrap. Sometimes the wrap is fur lined with ermine, white Fersian lamb, or some yellow fur, badger or racecon, and the same fur forms the band when it is in color. PASHIONABLE LONG WHAPS.

also seen in all the new shades of acajou, gobelin blue, cardinal red, and the gold and silver broche figures are not confined to maccaroons, but repeat the conventionalized mediaval flower and heraldic designs, along with the pain leaves and other Oriental forms in never-onding variations.

It is said that the small bonnet is moribund. This is very doubtful. It has held its own so



long that it seems to bid fair to stay forever in one or another form. But we give above the outline of the Empire and Fenelon bonnets, which are said to be the rage in Paris at the moment. The new Empire bonnet is not precisely like the coal-soutte affair in which the Empiress Josephine and Mme. Tallien looked so lovely, but it has a comfortable appearance and suits the coiffure of the day. The Fenelon is evidently intended to enclose the high coiffure and abundant chevalure of a fashlonable woman, who would wear a scalskin paletot or pelisse trimmed with bands of Alaska or real sable, such as is shown in our third picture, or one of the short wraps depicted in the fourth. It will be seen that the ostrich feather will again be worn as the season advances.

Scalskin garments are the first choice of all women for wraps of high ceremony, while they are countly suitable for the demi-toilet. Whoever can afford a scalskin jacket, dolman, visite, or paletot should have one. Like diamonds and real laces, they never go out of fashion, and rarely does a scal wrap require alteration to make it fashionable. When well made by a first-class furrier, and of good pelts, it lasts for years without alteration, and even when altered in its general outlines it must never be shortened. It may be lengthoned with sable. Russian hair, unplucked otter or beaver, but one would, or ought to, as soon cut off the edges of a diamond as to curtail the proportions of a scalskin wrap.

For dressy occasions scal piush and black plush garments are much in favor. The first are untrimmed, to make them look as much like scal as possible, or trimmed with Russian hare or some other long-file fur. The latter are made ornate with jet in the form of teands, edgings, motifs, epaulettes, and rain fringes, and to these are sometimes added bands of fur around the neck and the sleeves. Then there are other dressy wraps in colors to match costumes, and composed of bengaline and velvet or plush, with trimmings of iridescent beads and rain fringes, furs, and l SHORT WRAPS. some years ago.

Poshton Notes. Silk mull is a lovely fabric for a ball gown.

In spite of the warm weather furs are active. Fine toys and holiday books are cheaper this Pinked edges are the latest fancy on tallor Gloves are worn as long as ever with evening toilets.

Fans as well as shoes and stockings are matched with the evening or ball dress. In spite of the incongraity, narrow fur bands are used to trim house and evening dresses, Legerdemain, or sleight-of-hand goods, are in demand for holiday gifts, as well as for holiday

Little girls hats and bonnets are comically like those of their mothers and older sisters this season. New bisque and terra cotta figures are cheap-er his season, while they come in finer forms and higher finish.

A volvet peasant waist, of the same color of a ball gown of veiling, adds much to its dressy effect at a very small cost.

Some of the newest Parisian colors are Char-trouse green, pale auricot, Persion red, bebe blue, Russian green, and Roman red.

Delicate tints of Nile green, electric blue, heliotrope, and apricot are in high favor for ball dresses of tulle, lace, gauze, or crope. There is no prettier ball dress for a very young girl than one of voiling, white or tinted, trimmed with easewdes of soft lace and flots of ribbon.

Autique wrought iron plano and hall lamps, candlestleks, flower stands, jardinières, and other fancy pieces in artistic forms are found among the choicest holiday goods in all the

The favorite holiday dress colors for little girls are cardinal red, mahogany, terra cotta, plak, turquoise blue, and Gobelin blue in the lighter shades, with braiding in gold, silver, and tinted metals. The Princess of Wales jockey cap, of the same

stuff as the coat, is the correct wear with long English newmarkets, ulsters, and ragians of homespuns, Irish blarney cloth, Londonderry or Lincolnshire suitings. Some of the long gloves worn at balls are

the top. Others are pinked and made into lace kid by pierced holes, through some of which narrow ribbons are run.

Crepeline or woolen crape in pale tan Suéde, blue, rose, and acajou tints are used for the pleated or tucked guiunpes of little girls Christ-mas freeks, when of scarlet, turquoise, or Gobe-lin blue, or wine-colored woolen fabrics.

lin blue, or wine-colored woollen fabrics.

White lady's cloth, white camel's hair, white serge, and white veiling are the preferred fabrics for the freeks of little girls who take part in bridal precessions, but white India and China siks are also used for this purpose, and tinted frocks, in evening colors, are also worn.

Bonnet frames are so covered with velvet, put on in loose, uneven pleats and folds as to need but little other trimming, the velvet frequently forming high conical points above the forehead; then with the addition of a few curled cock's feathers among these velvet points, and two or three loops of ribbon on one side and an ornament on the other, the bonnet is made.

Among novelties in glassware offered among

an ornament on the other, the bonnet is made. Among novelties in glassware offered among holiday goods are jewel boxes, vases, flower receivers, urn-shaped vessels with and without covers, incense and perfume pots, and other pieces in clear white crystal, and thred smoke, heliotrope, pink and blue glass, with a filigree or network of gold over the whole or a part of the piece, producing a rich but extremely subdued effect.

dued offect.

One of the prettiest novelties in musical mechanical toys at Macy's is a mandolin, on one side of which stands a tastefully and richly dressed Liliputian Marquis of the eighteenth century with a baton in his hand, on the other side a Marquise of the same period in court dress, who holds a music book. When the toy is wound up it plays an old French air, which the Marquis seems to draw from the strings of the mandolin with his baton, the Marquise meanwhile seeming to sing, turning her head from side to side and raising and lowering her music before her lace. This pretty toy is Parisian, of course, and is decorated with true Parisian taste. It is one of the prettiest objects for a lady's bouder that is seen among line holiday goods, and its price is only twelve dollars.

List of Referees. The following referees were appointed in

	Charles in the state courts in this city that week;
	FUPREME COURT.
	By Judge Barrett.
	Gates. Personal
	Martin art. Martin, &d., John M. Bowsen
	Burch agt. Elverit.
	Matter of Winthrop. John Clinton Gray.
	Att'y-tien, agt. North Am. Ins. Co. Abraham Lansing.
	Scott agt. Assort
	Scott agt Abbott Wm H. Boughton. Matter of Lensk Chas E. Leydecker. Foster agt Schneider Jerome Buck
	Sullivan agt. SullivanJerome Buck.
	Goldstone agt. East Side Mould-
	People agt Ester. E Whitney Hall. Coxe agt Coxe. Lance K Graybill.
	Coxe agt. CoxeJames K. Gravbitt
	Cochran agt. Traphagen
	McKibbin agt. O'sullivan
	Citizens any Bank agt. Philip. Chauncey S. Truaz.
	gram Co
	gram Co
	Hew art Rew Chauncey E. Truax.
	U. S. Trust Co. ast. BurrittJohn M. Bowers.
	Markt agt. Markt
	By Judge Donohue
	Kane agt. KaneJerome Buck.
	Guibertiagt Saunder.
	Guibert'agt. Saunders
	SUPERIOR COURT.
Я	Mann and Mann By Judge Freedman.
Ц	
1	Oilive agt. Donohus Jarvis Jr. agt. Donohus Alfred Erbe.
J	William Aller Control Control Entre
Ц	Townsend agt. Willis Wilbur Larremore.
У	Cumine
Н	COMMON PLEAS
١	Du but a but
g	Grandin agt. Grandin Chas. A. Runk.
4	Marten agt. Weed
9	TATTION.

A Bank Closes Its Boors.

PITTERURGH, Nov. 26.—The American Bank of this city, doing business in the old fem Bank building. Wood street closed its doors this morning, and announced that it would go into insubation. The capital size is \$200,000. It is understand in the deposits have been stratually decreasing for that its deposits have been stratually decreasing for that its deposits greegated less than \$50,000. The liabilities are less than \$100,000, and the assess targetly in screens are less than

SWUGGLERS OF CHINAMEN. Ingenious and Profitable Fraud Pra-tised in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—The indictment and arrest of two ex-Inspectors of Customs for sauing and trading in fraudulent Chinese return certificates has diverted the anti-Mongoian wrath of California from the United States courts to the conspirators. The Chinese restriction act was devised to keep Chinamen out of the country, but the Chinamen have swarmed in just as they did before the Kearney crusade and the people have howled at the courts for making the act a nullity. It now appears that the ring which has been industriously smuggling opium through the Golden Gate has not confined its operations to that branch of illegitimate trade, but has conducted an extensive coolie trade on a basis of forgery and fraud. The two detected ringsters are William A. Boyd and Ferdinand Ciprico. The indictments charge them and others with conspiracy and

Their plan of operation was to erase the can cellation marks on certificates and reissue them. This involved the mutilation of customs records, and the books show that the erase was used freely. The certificates spoken of are permits to return to this country, issued t Chinese residents when they make visits to their own land. When a Chinaman returns.

are permits to return to this country, issued to Chinese residents when they make visits to their own land. When a Chinaman returns, the certificate is taken up, and the word "cancelled" is stamped on the back in anline ink. The conspirators removed this mark with ammonia and doctored the registry books to correspond.

Clorico was charged with the duty of examining the Chinamen at the wharf and comparing the Chinamen at the wharf and comparing their physical peculiarities with the descriptions in the certificates. Sometimes a two-eyed heathen would present a one-eyed certificate, or a pockmarked description would be made to do duty for a smooth-skinned immigrant, but that never bothered Mr. Ciprico. One of the men recently admitted to the port, when examined in court, displayed unique knowledge of California. He said he had lived in Oakland, and that it frequently snowed there both in summer and winter. It was not unusual for Oaklanders to wade through six-inch snow drifts to the trains.

In time, however, the ring developed a safer scheme. Chinese dummies were procured to present themsolves at the Custom House, declare their intention of making visits to China, and obtain return certificates. With each certificate a white tag would be given to be taken up at the ship. The conspirators retained the certificates, returned the white tags to the office, and made entries in the books showing that the Edummies had gone to China. Then they sent the certificates to Hong Kong by an agent, who sold them for from \$30 to \$150 each. Hing, one of the agents, took 500 on one trip, and it is believed that 15,000 of these fraudulent certificates have been sold and used. Boyd, Clyrico, and their comrades landed at once the bearers of these papers, but in order to keep up a show of vigilance, and to direct the strontion of the press and the anti-coolle public to the courts and away from themselves, they detained the genuine immigrants and compelled them to resort to write of habeas corpus. The cost of getting through the courts

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Floral tributes to musicians are more than ever con picuous this season. These evidences of personal ad-niration or managerial enterprise, as the case may be, are not so much to be condemned in miscellaneous con misance under any circumstances. At the Gerster concert, after a singer had been overwhelmed with bo ong aisle bearing another collection of floral advertise ments. They were placed upon the platform, and the ushers retired. The audience had finished its applaud-ing, but under the circumstances felt in duty ind to begin again. It would never do to let those posies remain uncalled for and unidentified on the platform. So a desultory hand-clapping ensued, and presently the singer, a lady, appeared again, how-ing and smiling. She did not (!) see the new array of flowers until a violinist called her attention to them. Then she looked, oh, so surprised, incredulous, and alto-gether bewildered. Her face was a concentrated inter-rogation mark, and her gestures said: "It is not pos-sible that all these are for poor little me; there must be some mistake." But she ran forward and caught up the bouquets with enthusiasm, inspected the tag-bowed again, kissed her hands to the sudience, and tripped back to the green room. No sooner had the et those posies remain uncalled for and unidentified o tripped back to the green room. No sconer had the thing been accomplished for which the people clapped than the applause stopped with an gostive suddenness.

Mr. Van der Stucken's series of American concerts has Mr. Van der Stucken's series of American concerts has been, on the whole, a gratify ng success as an exposition of what native composers fave accomplished and give promise of doing. A con iderable degree of learning and skill in orchestral waring has been plainly shown, and the youth of mest of the composers is a ground for hope that as years at by they will produce works of original value. That key are on the right track is clear from the carnesiness of spirit that characterizes such compositions as has been heard in the American concerts. There appears to be little disposition to truckle to popular capric, but rather a determination to compose for the sake of the art—a most encouraging sign. penter, who plays the violin better than Miss Nettle Cal

most of her female skirts are widely hoop dress inten nine rivals, dresses like a child. Her hoop dress in ented by the Empress Eugenie, and her slender fost, as the poet says, "like little mice run in and out." Fot even the shadow of a sleeve bedecks her plump arm. This is as it should be, for the sight of a well-made arm pushing the bow across the strings lends an additional charm to the music. Perhaps the virtuosi of the male persuasion will adopt the same feature, for ning is more gloomily depressing than the sawing of a broadcloth sleeve.

Herr Eimbiad of the German Opera Company is a constant concert goer, and yet he takes his musical di-version in moderation. He rarely remains after the first part of the programms has been concluded. Perhaps he feels that inaxmuch as he paid for a certain amount of entertainment as specified by the programme, and that encores have already made the concert as long as it was intended by the management, he has had his money's worth and all, therefore, that he was entitled to.

The operan for this week at the Metropolitan are very The operas for this week at the metropolitan are very attractive. To morrow may be heard Beethoven's magnificent work, "Fidelio," than which no other work is more effectively given by Mr. Stanton's company. On Wednesday evening the ever-acceptable "Lehengrin" will occupy the stage. On Friday "The Trumpeter" is to be repeated, and for the matines on Saturday "Siegfried" is announced.

Mr. Theodore Thomas's rehearsal to the third symphony concert is to be held on Thursday aftersoon in Steinway Hall. The concert is announced for Dec. 6.

VALOR, DESTANCE AND WOR

Eron, Dryt



New Postmusters.

Henry's

BEECHER AND DR. PARKER

WILL THE LATTER PREACH IN PL MOUTH PULPIT AGAIN?

Peeling of Resentment in Brook
Against Him on the Present Underst
ing-A Letter From Major Pond, There was no abatement yesterday amor the members of Plymouth Church of the caused by the disclosures in reference to failure of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker of La. failure of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker of Lowdon, or Major Pond, to hand over to the Tree urer of the Beecher statue fund the receipt the meeting in the Academy of Music on O4, when Dr. Parker delivered his eulogy on F Beecher. It seemed to be the general opinion that Major Pond should not wait until aft Dr. Parker's departure for Europe on Dec. before making a full accounting. So must be feeling has been aroused over the matter that is thought there may be a withdrawal of invitation extended to Dr. Parker to occu invitation extended to Dr. Parker to occur invitation extended to Dr. Parker to occur the pulpit in Plymouth Church next Sund It is said that from the very beginning of negotiations with Dr. Parker to deliver eulogy an attempt was made to deceive th public by representing that he was coming t this country expressly for that purpose, whe Beecher's death, made arrangements for a letturing tour. Circulars were printed setting forth this claim, but their distribution in Promouth Church was forbidden. Secretary Bursham Mont of the statue fund commit

said yesterday: "The original intention was that the culor should be delivered on June 24, Mr. Beecher's birthday. Dr. Parker sent a cablegram that he would deliver it on that date and that is expenses from London and back and his extertainment while in America had been ge exponses from London and back and his tertainment while in America had been go erously provided for by a prominent memb of Plymouth Church. When the Academy Music had been engaged and the arrangemen made. Dr. Parker suddenly cabled: 'June in possible: fix October' Major Pond was the allowed to make such use of the committee name as he might deem proper in arrangi for the lecture. Many of the compilmenta tickets to seats on the platform were sent of at Dr. Parker's request. I do not believe to receipts of the lecture were leasened \$100 those tickets. Our great mistake was in allowing Major Pond to use our name to adverti Dr. Parker, Parker had already treated shabbilly in not coming over in June, as he hapromised. We should have had nothing more to do with him, and I was personally in fave of that course. Pond brought Parker out on electuring tour, and wanted a fine, big advertisement for him as a send-off, and that what he got out of the sudogy. He took the proceeds from the eulogy with the understanding that, after necessary expenses were pair the balance should go to the statue fund, at he had no right to charge usfor Dr. Parker' travelling expenses or any other expenses an incurred directly from the eulogy."

This correspondence passed between Mr. Mofiat and Major Pond.

Beookirk Nov. 18, 1887.

BROOKLYN, NOT. 18, 1887. Major Pond.

JEAN SHE: The Parker enloyy of Mr. keecher which was given for the benefit of the status fund was delivered on the evening of Oct. A simost sovia weeks ago We are very desired of realizing whateler money is due us, and we would be arrestly obliged it you would forward to our treasurer. Mr. Hipley Ropes of the Brook yn Trust Company, Montague atreet, corner of Clinton Brooklyn, or to the undersigned at the abole address the net proceeds of the eulogy, with your account. As strong effort is being made to bring the total subscription figures up to the SNACH desired, an effort which it is hoped the proceeds of the eulogy will greatly add it is hoped the proceeds of the subogy will greatly and to be not proceed to the subogy will greatly and the subogularing. An early reply will oblige, yourstruly, accompilating. An early reply will oblige, yourstruly,

Mr. R. B. Magut, 89 Cotton Exchange, and John 1907, in Special Data Sin: Your favor of the 18th inst. received, have never land any business connection with you will I know of pertaining to the Parker enloy. There is several reasons why I have not reported hitherto.

Vice-Chairman Frederick The fund committee said: a annual "I supposed the evidor for the for. We fully understood that by is to be pronounced by Dr. Parker a. had a he total subscriptions to the Beecher status and now amount to \$25,848.55.

WANT TO SELL OFFO

It's Better Than Chomp Butter, so Bestan rant Keepers Say.

A meeting of New York restaurant keep ers was held yesterday afternoon in Clarendon Hall, in East Thirteenth street, for the purpos of perfecting the organization of a protective association. John Dean is President, and Wm. Person Secretary. Said the latter yesterday

to a SUN reporter: "There is now in existence a hotel keepen" association, whose objects are much the same as ours, but it does not admit restaurant keepers. Our main object now is to fight the dairy. vinegar, and oleomargarine laws, which we consider unconstitutional, as well as unius in their present state, and in the way they are enforced. We do not object to laws controlling the sale of these articles, but we do object to the present unjust laws. Among other things, we want to have a law passed allowing us sell oleomargarine openly as such, so that we may educate the people to sat it; for it is preferable in every way to the cheap dairy stuff we are obliged to sell for butter. A large proportion of customers prefer it to the common butter, but under the law we are prohibited from selling is at all, and are in constant fear of being hauled up for evading the law unintentionally. I buy a tub of what I suppose is dairy butter, paying a good price for it. In a day or two along comes one of these sples, gets a sample, and then I am pulled up and fleed for selling oleo. This, of course, it unjust, and the law is unconstitutional, we claim, because it is prohibitory. Two hundred arrests of restaurant keepers have been male within the past two weeks. We are fighting the law tooth and nail."

"I sell oleomargarine openly at 26 Jefferson are the sell oleomargarine openly at 26 Jefferson and warket," and Lames Kempster. "and Lopened. enforced. We do not object to laws controlling

law tooth and nail."
"I sell oleomargarine openly at 26 Jefferson Market," said James Kempster, "and I opened this place in June, in addition to my grocery is Ninth avenue, on purpose to defy the law and bring a test case before the Court of Appeals I have a license from the Federal Government (the only one that has been issued), but this, of course, does not hold against the State law, They let me sell until August, when I was indicted, and the case is now on its way to the Court of Appeals. Since then I have been selling openly."

Judgments for \$100,000 Against a Pro moter.

Judgments aggregating \$103,079 have been entered against David M. Kelly, a promoter of corporations, 18 Beaver street, in favor of the owing: DeWitt C. Hays. \$18,641; E. L. Corning, \$26,395; J. Collett, \$26,396; D. W. Minshall, \$10,252; W. B. Isham, \$26,395. Mr. Hamilton Odell, attorney for the judgment creditors, \$4d yesterday that Mr. Kelly was at present in Fighand. He was a Western man. The juddments were for money lent for the construction of the Fort Madison and Northwesters, Railroad of Iowa, on the personal guarantee of Mr. Kelly.

The Duke of Marlborough Goes Hout-The Duke of Marlborough sailed for Eng land yesterday on the Umbria, Mr. Laurepos Jerome and a few other personal friends saw him off. His absence will have no effect on the progress of the suit for libel against him by the proprietor of Truth. The Duke has the his answer, but the case has not yet been set for trial. It will necessarily be several mostlis before the case can be reached, and if indement is obtained it can be transferred to ingland and be executed there.

Aqueduct Contractors Likely to line the City. The \$2,000,000 claim of the Aqueduct contractors for extra pay for excavations bids fair to lead to long litigation. The Aqueduct Com-missioners are divided on the subject, which comes up for consideration at the meeting of Tuesday. It is not likely that the contractors will be satisfied with any amount the Commis-sioners are willing to award.

Gibbs to Have a Hearing.

Thirty-five complainants against J. B. Gibbs's temperance intelligence office have been notified to appear in Marshal Byrnes office on Monday morning to confront the temperance reformer and give him a change to say what he can in answer to those who sa that the agency took their money for getta them work and falled to give them any adquate equivalent.

Shall Dakota be Divided!

BISMARCE, Nov. 26.-Official figures from nearly all Dakota counties show that the majority for division in the entire Territory will not exceed 2004 th